

## DIXON RILES ROOSEVELT'S FRIEND

**Charges Senate Investigating Committee With Failing to Give Colonel a Square Deal—Chairman Clapp, a Roosevelt Supporter, Resents the Allegation—Harriman's \$240,000 Contribution Used For Odell's Campaign.**

Washington, Oct. 2.—Four contributions of \$100,000 each from John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil company, J. P. Morgan & Co., H. C. Frick and George J. Gould were made to the republican national campaign fund of 1904, according to records of the late Cornelius N. Bliss, which passed through the hands of George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the 1908 republican committee, who testified today before the senate committee investigating campaign expenditures.

**Harriman's \$240,000 for Odell.**

Mr. Sheldon said Mr. Bliss gave a detailed statement of the 1904 funds; that he noted "these large contributions," and that he was positive no record appeared of the \$100,000 Archbold contribution, having been returned. With equal positiveness he swore that the records showed the disputed Edward H. Harriman fund of \$240,000 had been received by Mr. Bliss for the New York republican state committee, headed by B. B. Odell, Jr.

**Not Used by National Committee.**

"That fund of \$240,000 was raised at the request of B. B. Odell," said Mr. Sheldon, "and turned over to his committee in its entirety. Mr. Bliss' records showed it was entirely apart from the funds spent by the national committee."

Mr. Sheldon's statements were made during a hearing in a day of wrangling between Senator Joseph M. Dixon, manager of Colonel Roosevelt's present campaign, and members of the senate committee. Senator Dixon charged the committee with concealing its activities upon the Roosevelt funds and ignoring the financial activities in behalf of all other candidates, republican and democratic alike.

**Clapp a Roosevelt Supporter.**

Committee members heatedly denied this, declaring that arrangements for the investigation had been left entirely in the hands of Chairman Clapp, a strong supporter of the progressive national candidate, and managers for all other candidates had been subpoenaed to testify.

**President's Brother May Be Called.**

J. P. Morgan will appear before the investigating committee tomorrow, to be questioned as to his financial participation in the 1904 or other national campaigns. Based on demands made by Senator Dixon today, Charles P. Taft may be called to testify as to his contributions this year in support of the president's campaign for re-election. Senator Dixon declared he had heard that the president's brother spent \$600,000.

**Charles R. Crane May Be Called.**

Published statements of Governor Wilson and Senator LaFollette that they did not receive \$70,000 contributions from Charles R. Crane, testified to yesterday by E. H. Hooker, will result in the calling of Mr. Crane as a witness at an early date.

**Roosevelt Not Getting "Square Deal."**

Senator Dixon demanded as soon as he took the stand and repeatedly throughout his testimony, that the committee examine "before election every one who handled funds or might have contributed to the pre-convention campaigns of Taft, Wilson, Underwood, Harmon, Clark or LaFollette." Statements by Chairman Clapp and other members of the committee, that these men had been called, did not silence Senator Dixon's demands or his assertion that Colonel Roosevelt was not getting a "square deal." The charge brought a sharp retort from Chairman Clapp, who said the statement "reflects upon the one member of this committee who is friendly to Colonel Roosevelt."

**Dixon Accounts for \$96,000.**

Senator Dixon accounted for over \$96,000 more of Roosevelt funds used in the fight before the republican national convention at Chicago. This was collected and expended by him personally, he said. He had kept no accurate records, he said, the money going out as fast as it came in. But over \$52,000 was spent in the conduct of campaign activities from the Washington headquarters.

**The fund handled by Senator Dixon**

was largely contributed by George W. Perkins, Frank A. Munsey and Dan R. Hanna. The senator, he said, tried to distribute the burden equally amongst the three men, and thought each had given about \$15,000, while William E. Dodge gave \$10,000, and others smaller amounts.

This fund of \$96,000 was in addition, he said, to the \$152,000 handled by E. H. Hooker at New York for the city primary fight and the New York branch of the national Roosevelt committee and the \$102,000 given by William Flinn in Pennsylvania. The amounts contributed by Mr. Perkins, Mr. Munsey and Mr. Hanna were also in addition to their contributions to the New York fund.

**Senatorial Courtesy Abandoned.**

Senator Dixon declared he would tell anything he could about the Roosevelt funds, but he insisted that the committee show as much activity toward other candidates as it had toward the progressive candidate. He said he had been informed that large sums had been contributed for the support of Taft, Wilson, Underwood, Harmon and Clark.

Attempts by Senator Pomerene to get the names of the informants brought on a bitter exchange in which "senatorial courtesy" was abandoned. Twice Senator Pomerene appealed to Chairman Clapp to compel Senator Dixon to give the names of men who knew about these funds. Senator Dixon said what he had stated was "common rumour," and that he had received much of his information from Roosevelt leaders in the different districts where it was hard to pin down information to certain persons.

**Standering the Committee.**

After Senator Dixon had admitted he did not know what arrangements the committee had made for investigating the funds of other candidates, Senator Pomerene charged the Roosevelt manager with attempting to "sland the committee." Senator Dixon's reference to campaign activities for Governor Harmon, whom Senator Pomerene had supported, intensified the feeling between the two men.

When Senator Dixon demanded of Senator Pomerene whether Governor Harmon had made a public statement of his expenditures, the Ohio senator half rose, grasped the arms of his chair, glared at the witness and said: "If you'll step outside, I'll answer that."

**Judge Duell to Be Heard Today.**

The committee will probably hear tomorrow, in addition to Mr. Morgan, Judge Charles H. Duell, who was assistant treasurer of the republican national committee in 1904. Two other witnesses were heard today. James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National bank of New York, said he had audited Cornelius N. Bliss' expenditures as republican national treasurer in 1904, but knew nothing of the contributors of the campaign.

Congressman John Weeks of Massachusetts was questioned as to campaign contributors by New England industries in 1903, previous to the tariff revision of 1909. He said he had handled over \$110,000 in national, congressional and state campaign funds that year, but that none of it came from corporations and none of it was made as a result of tariff agitation. He said he knew nothing of a reported conference in Boston in 1903 between Speaker Cannon, Representative McKinley of Illinois and representatives of textile industries of the state, at which impending tariff revision is said to have been discussed.

**Australians Defeat New Yorkers.**

New York, Oct. 2.—By a total score of 413 runs to 226 the Australian cricket eleven defeated the New York fifteen in the two day match on the Staten Island grounds today. Yesterday the visitors made 197 runs in their first innings, and today they declared their second innings closed with seven wickets down for 226 runs. The local men made 147 in their second attempt which with 53 made yesterday gave them 229 in all.

## EIGHT WOMEN GOLFERS STILL IN TOURNAMENT.

Mrs. Edward C. Wheeler Defeats Miss Hyde in Hard Match.

Manchester, Mass., Oct. 2.—Eight interesting and well played matches left in the running for the national women's golf championship at Essex club three players from the Boston district, three from Philadelphia and one each from St. Louis and Los Angeles at the close of the second round today.

As there will be a meeting between two of the Philadelphia players in the third round tomorrow, the gallery tonight regarded Boston as having a slight advantage. Pairings for the third round are: Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, Boston, vs. Miss Grace Semple, St. Louis; Mrs. E. H. Fidler and Mrs. R. H. Bartow, both of Philadelphia; Miss K. Melius, Los Angeles, vs. Miss M. W. Phelps, Boston; and Miss Margaret Curtis of Boston vs. Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Philadelphia.

The feature match of the day was the Boston and New York contest between Mrs. Edward C. Wheeler, Jr., of the Wollaston Golf club and Miss Lilian B. Hyde of the South Shore Fields club. Mrs. Wheeler, one of the strongest woman putters on the American golf links, won over Miss Hyde, whose long driving has astonished the experts for several years.

## JOHNSON SMASHES PRINCETON LINE.

Orange and Black Unable to Hold Rutgers' Star Halfback.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 2.—Brilliant individual work by Princeton's veteran backfield enabled the Orange and Black to win over Rutgers by a score of 41 to 8 on University field here today. The lack of team work displayed by the Princeton team was discouraging to its supporters. Baker, Captain Pendleton and Dewitt, by brilliant offensive work, coupled with poor tackling on the part of the visitors, managed to run up the Princeton score. Johnson, Rutgers' left halfback, proved to be a star. He tore up the Princeton line in the second period and scored after a series of gains in which he advanced the ball from 15 to 50 yards at a time.

## PAPKE SUSPENDED.

Failure to Meet Mandell Cause of Action of Athletic Commission.

New York, Oct. 2.—For failure to keep his contract to box 10 rounds with Frank Mandell of Providence, before the New York Athletic club of this city last night, Billy Papke of Keenawana, Ill., who claims the middleweight championship, was suspended indefinitely by the New York State Athletic commission at its meeting today. This means that Papke, who sailed today on the Mauretania to meet George Carpentier in France, October 23, will not be allowed to box in New York until reinstated. Also it may have the effect of cancelling his match with the French champion, as the following cablegram was sent by the commission today:

"Paul Roussier, French Federation of Boxing Clubs, La Tempa, Paris, France.

"Papke suspended. We feel suspension should be sustained in France as we sustain suspensions by your federation."

"CHARLES HARVEY, Secretary New York State Athletic Commission."

## GLIDDEN TOUR DROPPED.

Three Weeks' Trip to Be Omitted This Year.

New York, Oct. 2.—There will be no Glidden Automobile tour this year. This was announced today by the National Tour committee of the American Automobile association, who decided to drop the contest until next year. The principal reason given was that many automobilists who wanted to enter the contest did not care to be away from their homes for three weeks before election. It was also stated that objection had been made to many sections of the proposed route from Detroit to New Orleans. Next year an earlier date will be chosen and in the meantime changes will be made in the route.

## Judge Platt Comfortable.

Hartford, Oct. 2.—The condition of Judge J. P. Platt of the United States district court, who was operated upon at the Charter Oak hospital in Hartford today for stricture of the throat, was reported as being comfortable today, although his illness is still causing his friends much uneasiness.

## No Excuse For Pimples

Skin Cleared in a Short Time by Stuart's Calcium Wafer, the Famous Blood Purifier.



Pimples, blotches, skin eruptions of all kinds, are simply the impurities in the blood coming to the surface. All the external treatment in the world won't do a particle of good unless you purify the blood. And there's nothing so humiliating as a face that's all "broken out" and spotted.

Stuart's Calcium Wafer will clear the most obstinate complexion, because they go right into the blood and remove the cause of the trouble. The blood is cleansed of all impurities and foreign substances and these are quickly eliminated from the system. You'll notice a wonderful change in a few days — you will hardly know yourself in a week.

And Stuart's Calcium Wafers are absolutely harmless to any one. Their ingredients are just what a physician prescribes in most cases of skin eruptions and poor blood. These wafers are put up in concentrated form, which makes them act quickly and thoroughly.

Begin taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers today. Then look at yourself in the mirror in a few days and find all those awful pimples, blackheads, acne, boils, liver spots, rash, eczema and that muddy complexion rapidly disappearing and your face cleared like the petals of a flower.

You can easily test Stuart's Calcium Wafers for yourself. You can get the regular-sized package for 50c in any drug store.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A Political Primer.

Mr. Editor: Q.—Do high prices necessarily demonstrate there is something wrong with the industrial system of the country?

A.—Certainly not.

Q.—What countries are the most prosperous?

A.—Those where prices are highest.

Q.—What countries are the most poverty stricken?

A.—Those where prices are very low.

Q.—Name three countries where prices are the highest in the world?

A.—United States, Canada and Argentina.

Q.—What three countries have lowest prices of any on earth?

A.—China, India, and Afghanistan.

Q.—What countries pay the highest wages?

A.—United States, Canada, and several South American countries.

Q.—Where are wages the lowest?

A.—In China, India and southern Siberia.

Q.—When were prices the lowest in this country in the past 50 years?

A.—From March 1, 1893, until William McKinley, the advance agent of prosperity, was inaugurated president.

Q.—What were some of the cheap things during the days of Wilson tariff?

A.—Land, rent, food, clothing, and, cheapest of all, labor.

Q.—Will the day of cheap food ever return?

A.—Not without the return to the farm exceeds the great rush of people to the cities, or industrial conditions are upset by laws.

Q.—What political party has proved to be the best friend of labor?

A.—The republican party, because of the many labor laws enacted by them.

Under President Grant the 8-hour law was first enforced. Under Harrison it became more far-reaching and included all persons employed on public works, and was again amended and improved under President Taft.

Q.—What other laws were enacted by republicans of benefit to workingmen?

A.—Every bill that has been of direct benefit to labor—among them being the Chinese exclusion act of 1879; the alien contract labor law; the convict system of labor in U. S. convicts; the employers' liability act; the pure-food law; many laws for safe devices on railroads; the meat inspection bill; law compelling inspection of coal mines; decreasing the hours of letter carriers; while increasing their salaries; and also increasing the salaries of printers, bookbinders and pressmen in the government office.

The republican party also passed laws protecting Americans against established postal savings banks and many others.

Q.—What president is acknowledged by union labor to have been by far their greatest friend?

A.—William Howard Taft.

Q.—What did Theodore Roosevelt, the great progressive leader and candidate of the progressive party for president say in speaking of President Taft at a union meeting five years ago?

A.—"If there is one body of men more than another whose support I feel I have a right to challenge on behalf of Secretary Taft, it is the body of wage-workers of the country."

A stancher friend, a fairer and truer representative, they cannot find within the borders of the United States. He will do everything in his power for them except to do that which is wrong; he will go wrong for no man, and therefore can be trusted by all men."

Now, in closing, let me say, if cheap prices are wanted there is one way to get seed put upon it—pass laws for free-trade bills. There can be no doubt about that.

The cheap wheat, cheap meat, cheap clothing and cheaper labor will return. With their return will come the army of unemployed, farms will again grow less in value, mortgages will once more appear and millions of men who now earn big wages in comparison to days of the past, will find themselves the cheapest paid of all. With free trade comes free soup houses, want and hunger, and no master love honest men employed on public works, and was again amended and improved under President Taft.

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